POSSIBLY BE PASSED. A Whole Dav's Fight in the Senate over the Victory of Mayor Havemeyer-The Longest and Bitterest Contest of the Ses-sion-Who Shall Have the Appointing Pewer-No Probability of Compromise.

ALBANY, March 27 .- Boss Murphy repudistes the compromise agreed upon last night, and declares that rather than have the charter in that shape he prefers no charter. Some of the Senators also, who attended the caucus last night, say that they are not in favor of the plan agreed upon. Mr. Woodin openly repudiated it this morning by moving an amendment to give the appointing power to the Mayor and heads of the two Boards of Aldermen, as asked for by the Custom House, and supporting it in a vigorous speech. Great stress is laid upon the proposition to turn out Comptroller Green and legislate in "Hank" Smith. It is asserted that the reform element of New York city will never submit to this. But when any of these men are asked if they wish to have Comptroller Green retained, they invariably reply no.

When the charter was taken up this morning a motion was made to read it section by section, but it was lost, and the sections were merely announced by the clerk when amendments were proposed. THE ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Mr. Woodin moved to amend the second section so that the Board of Assistant Aidermen should be abolished after Jan. 1, 1874, and after that time the Board of Aldermen have the This brought up Mr. Benedict, who was op-posed to shortening the term of the Board of As-Islant Alderneth. He said:

Assistant Aldermen. He said:

I am opposed to shortening the terms of the Assistant Aldermen. They were elected for two years from hat January, and I think they should not be legislated out. I think that two bodies are necessary in New York, and that with the great duties devolving upon the commen Council of that city a check such as is provided by this board is necessary to protect the people. This charter can is to us after long discussion in the other House; it was taken to the committee and has been entirely changed. The Republican party have not been heard upon ut. Nobody here thought of disturbing the Assistant hat Chempan until the Committee of sev-

may de.

Mr. Tiemann—They may live.
Mr. Benedict—Yes, they may live, and that may be the worst of it. Nothing in this charter has been fixed by caucus except that every Senator should do as he pleased. That is the reason that I am doing as I am. One of the Board of Aldermen was here last week asking that the Assistant Aldermen be abolished, and gave for a reason that in the Board of Aldermen a few days before they had passed an ordinance, and the Assistant Aldermen voted against it.

Mr. Tiemann said that he was first elected Alderman in 1831, and was an Alderman in 1831, when they were called the Board of Forty Thieves. He hoped that the Board of Assistant Aldermen would not be abolished. "If we are to have a party charter," he said, "let us know it. If it is to keep certain men in office, then do it. But the title is wrong; it should be, to make larger Democratic majorities in the State."

Mr. Madden—I am in favor of retaining the Assistant Aldermen.

HOW TO PROTECT THE TAX PAYERS.

Mr. Woodin—I think it wise that in framing a charter for the city if there is a question about the term of office of any person or body in New York it should be settled by legislative enactment. Let us settle it here for good and at once. The Senator from the Fifth is in favor of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. The Senator from the Kighth is also in favor of it. He has been an habitual member of these boards for many years, and perhaps he has pleasant memories of them. Now, about abolishing. The plan proposed in the next section, of three members from each Senatorial district, gives district representation, while the six at large makes the general representation. Under the system proposed any ordinance that proposes a tax requires a vote of three-fourths. Then the Mayor and his veto nower comes, and then the Board of Apportionment, without whose affirmative action no money can be obtained from the city. This seems to protect the tax payers better than they were ever before protected. Is there anybody who will say that a district system will enable the selection of as good men as will be chosen at a general election?

Mr. Tiemann—I co.

Mr. Woodin—Then I am wrong, for you are anybody.

Mr. Benedict—You should elect members of

. Benedict-You should elect members Mr. Benedict—You should elect members of the Board of Aldermen from the Senatorial dis-tricts, and the members of the Assistant Alder-men from the Assembly districts. This gives a different representation, and a different con-stituency. I do not believe in general represen-

stituency. I do not believe in general representation.

Mr. Weismann—I hope the Assistant Aldermea will be abolished. I know it to be the wish of a great majority of the citizens of New York.

Mr. Murphy—Without regard to outside influence we should be guided by principle. The object of the Common Council is the protection of the people. If I was to determine which board were to be abolished, I should say the Aldermen. I do not admire the idea of taking the power from the people and vesting it in a minority. If you have but a single board, and that board elected at large, many districts will be unrepresented. The Board of Assistant Aldermen comes from small districts, and will represent the people, and I must vote against their abolishment.

Mr. Woodlin—I wish to actile the open guest.

ishment.

Mr. Woodin—I wish to settle the open question of the term of office of the present Board of Aldermen. I know the matter is mooted, and I pray the Senate to decide it here. I will add to the second section that the Board of Assistant Aldermen shall be abolished on the 1st of January, 1874, and that the Board of Aldermen then be given the powers of both boards and of the Common Council of New York. MR. MURPHY EXPLAINS.

MR. MURPRY EXPLAINS.

Mr. Murphy—This is the language of the act of 1871. The Aldermen are to hold office for two years, and to be elected annually every two years thereafter. This is a mere clerical error, and is of no force. The amendment is not to clear this; it is to abolish the board entirely.

Mr. Woodin—I will change this, in order to please the New York members, and make the expiration of the office Jan. I. 1875.

Mr. Tiemann—I hope Mr. Murphy's proposition will be adopted, and if any board is abolished it will be the Board of Aldermen. Lost, 8 to 15, and the original motion adopted.

Mr. Woodin moved to strike out the third and fourth sections, and "Assistant Aldermen" in the fifth section, and add the following as section six:

the fifth section, and add the following as section six:

The Board of Aldermen now in office shall hold office until the first Monday of January, in the year 1875, there same being the term for which they were elected. There shall be twenty-one Aldermen elected at the general state election, which shall occur in the year 1874, three of whom shall be lected in each Senate district of the city as now constituted, and shall be residents of the district in which they are elected, but no voter shall vote for more than two of said Aldermen. There shall said be elected six Aldermen at large, to be voted for on a separate ballot, but no voter shall vote for more than four of the said Aldermen at large. The members of the Board of Aldermen at large. The members of the Board of Aldermen at large. The members of the Board of Aldermen shall bold office for the space of one year, and shall take office on the first Monday in January next succeeding their election, at noon. Annually thereafter at the general State election, there shall be elected a full Board of Aldermen is shall be filled in the manner hereinafter provided for the appointment of heads of departments, and the person so appointed shall serve until the first day of January at noon next succeeding the exargeness election succeeding the occurrence of a vacancy. But in no case shall the person so appointed six general election as Calerman shall be elected to serve for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Mr. Woodin—The proposition will give prince.

Mr. Woodin—The proposition will give minority representation. It has been the cry for years, and has the approval of Gov. Hoffman and the reformers of New York.

Mr. Murphy—My amendment fill be the surest to give this relief. If the Aldermen are elected in Assembly districts it will be more certain to reach this end.

The proposition to elect by Assembly districts was lost by a vote of 11 to 5.

When the twenty-seventh section was reached, Mr. Woodin said this section was not the proposition of any man or ring. I was in favor of teaving it blank and let the Senate act upon it.

MR. LOWRY'S SUBSTITUTE.

MR. LOWRY'S SUBSTITUTE. Mr. Lowry-I offer the following substitute

Mr. Lowry—I offer the following substitute:

SEC. 27. The Mayor shall nominate, and by and with
the consent of the Addermen, shall appoint all the heads
of departments, whether for the mountain of the Mayor
eles. Whenever the Mayor shall nominate any person
to the Board of Aldermen, the latter shall act upon the
nomination by voting to confirm reject the same at
the same meeting as which the nomination is made, or
at the meeting next succeeding. A words on such
nominations shall be by yeas and may, which can be recorded. If a nomination is not fully acted may at the
meeting at which it is received, and if a meeting at the
meeting at which it is received, and if a meeting in
the president shall call a special meeting on ten day? public
to be regularly held within one week thereafter, the
President shall calls a special meeting on ten day? public
actice, and the nomination shall be acted upon. If the
Aldermen shall reject say person nominated by the
Mayor, he shall promptly nominate snother person
the place of the one so rejected, and continue so to
cominate until the place for which the nomination is
made shall be filled, as herein provided. All nominations wrede by the Mayor shall be by him at once made
public, and the setton of the Aldermen thereon shall be

once nominate the same person for the same place within the same year.

Mr. Lowry—I intended to make this as near that in the Constitution of the United States as

Mr. Benedict—It is not, however. [The Sena-

Mr. Henedict—It is not, however. [The Senator read the section in the Constitution.]
Mr. Lowry—I think that it conforms with the Constitution. I desire that the Senate shall substitute an amendment by which the Mayor shall have power to appoint and the Aldermen power to confirm.
Mr. Woodin—I am opposed to the proposition to give this power to the Mayor, and move an amendment that the Mayor and the President of the two boards shall have power to make all appointments. I offer this as a substitute. This will go to another body; they may not agree to it, and upon a conference committee another idea may be substituted.
Mr. J\_hnson—If the Assembly do not agree to this then why does not the Senator proceed as in the case of the Assistant Aldermen, and abolish them?

MR. WOODIN VOLUNTEERS AN OPINION.

MR. WOODIN VOLUNTEERS AN OPINION. MR. WOODIN VOLUNTEERS AN OPINION.

Mr. Woodin—I want all of these subjects presented, and then let the Legislature, having all before them, decide on which is best. I do not consider myself as having perched so high upon the non-partisan tree that has grown up within the past few years, that I am afraid to express my opinion. I think that we have got to take the responsibility of this matter, and I think that Republicans can govern New York as well as any other party.

iny opinion. I think that we have got to take the responsibility of this matter, and I think that Republicans can govern New York as well as any other party.

Mr. Lowry—If the Mayor is to take the responsibility of the City Government, then why not give him the power of appointment?

Mr. Woodin—The Mayor is not responsible. This idea of political responsibility is a myth. Give the power to me and I will fill every office with my friends. I will rule the city as atyrant. I want to escape from this danger in another way. Do not endeavor to persuade the people that this is a non-partisan charter. When it goes to New York it will be of such a character that the appointments will be made from one political party. The Times and Tribune cry out for the Mayor; but what do the country press say, who have for years come down here and met 50,000 or 60,000 majority rolled up by official party. The Send of the Country press say, who have for years come down here and met 50,000 or 60,000 majority rolled up by official partyonage in New York city. I am a partisan, and would take all officials from my party. This idea of non-partisanship is baseless. Men who so claim have this year asked us to pass local measures that will help political ends. I want a vote on this subject.

Mr. Lowr—The Senator says he desires Republicans in office. Has a sin reason to believe the Mayor of New York will rerus—to put Republicans in office. Has a sin reason to believe the Mayor Mayor Havemeyer, and read Tom Murphy's letter asking him to accept the nomination. I ask Senators, he said, if the Mayor has changed since that time. I do not believe that the Republican party can afford to do wrong. I don't think that they can quite afford to take the position desired by Mr. Woodin. I believe that the passage of this charter in its present form is the DEATH KNELL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. I speak with feeling. I was at its birth, and have no desire to participate in its fuperal. I

I speak with feeling. I was at its birth, and have no desire to participate in its funeral. I cast no aspersion upon the officers who have for the past few days been here to press this charter. I recognize their right to be here, but their desires will have no more power to affect my judgment than if they were not in office, but simply visited a silvens.

ment than if they were not in office, but simply private citizens.

The bili was then progressed, and made a special order for this evening.

Erening.—It was evident, upon the assembling, that the Custom Househad not been idle during the recess. Their numbers had been increased by the arrival of George Bliss, Col. Charles S. Spencer, Fred. Gedney, and several others. It was whispered about that they had captured one or two Senators who had hitherto opposed them, and that the Custom House programme was to prevail. The chamber was densely crowded.

was to prevail. The chamber was densely crowded.

A THE BETWEEN WOODIN AND TIEMAN.

Mr. Woodin took the floor in favor of the proposition to give the appointing power to the Mayor and the heads of the two boards. He claimed that the idea originated with the Committee of Seventy.

Mr. Tiemann—I have thelauthority of a member of the Seventy to say that they never endorsed the idea.

Mr. Woodin—They did endorse it. It was the suggestion of the sub-committee of the Seventy.

Mr. Tiemann—Does the Senator know that the sub-committee were discharged for this rereport?

Mr. Woodin—How were they discharged?

Mr. Tiemann—By being turned out, I suppose.

Mr. Woodin—There was another reason, and perhaps the Senator may know it. During the discussion the Committee of Seventy further advocated the appointment by a Council of Appointment. The Mayor has no power but what the Legislature gives him, and it adds nothing to the dignity of his office that he shall be able to appoint officers. The Committee of Seventy have nothing but praise for this charter, except upon this question of patronage. What country paper is opposed to this?

Mr. Themann—I would like to ask the Senator if this charter was made by the country press.

Mr. Moodin—No, nor by the city press.

Mr. Moodin—No, nor by the city press.

Mr. Moodin—No, sir; it is not. The New York Times, printed in sight of the Mayor's office, said in February that Mayor Havemeyer had put himself outside of the Republican party. Will Republican Senators put in the hands of such a

said in February that Mayor Havemeyer had put himself outside of the Republican party. Will Republican Senators put in the hands of such a man the entire power of appointment? He will appoint opponents to our party. He has within the past month, to the disgust of eminent Republicans in New York. The placing of this power in the Mayor's hands will put Tammany Hail again in possession.

While Mr. Woodin was reading from a copy of the Times for February Mr. Lowry asked to read from to-day's issue, and did so, to the effect that the power of appointment should be given to the Mayor.

A CONUNDRUM.

A CONUNDRUM.

the power of appointment should be given to the Mayor.

A CONUNDRUM.

Mr. Woodin—What can you trust to a sheet that will chance like this? One day!! blows hot, another cold, and is worthy of neither respect nor credit. We cannot please these men; whatever we do they will carp at; but one thing alone I know, the interests of the people, which I regard as paramount, and of the Republican party, which I regard as subordinate, will be best subserved by the power of appointment being given to the three officers into whose hands I propose to place it. The cry of local self-govelnment is the biggest humbug in the world. If we give them good officers the people of New York will not ask whether they are Republicans or Democrats. I prefer this proposition to any other yet presented. I am glad that the Committee of Seventy have endorsed it, and I hope this Senate will adopt it. Don't let us adjourn without giving New York a charter.

Mr. Lowry—I am sorry to see the Senator from the Twenty-affth (Woodin) taking the position that in framing an organic law we must do it in favor of a party. I desire to give the people of New York the best possible charter—not in the interest of Mayor Havemeyer or of any one else. I believe that the Mayor can be trusted. I wish it understood that I do not stand here as the advocate of the Mayor. I think he has said things lately that had better have been unsaid, but I believe he is capable of making these appointments.

Mr. Lewis arraigned Mr. Lowry for his vote on pointments.

Mr. Lewis arraigned Mr. Lowry for his vote on the Brooklyn Police bill, which took the power of appointment from Democrats and gave it to Republicans.

NOT A PARTY CHARTER.

Mr. Lowry—I do not deny that I have voted for party bills, but I do not recognize this charter as such, and therefore I will vote as my judgment dictates.

A little side discussion followed, in which Senator Tiemann said that he voted with Mr. Lewis last year for the Buffalo charter, which turned out Democrats and put Republicans in, because it gave the appointing power to the Mayor and Common Council.

Mr. Madden—The Senator (Tiemann) could afford to vote for that charter. He was elected by Republican votes and by the aid of the Committee of Seventy, and before he fell from grace voted with the Republicans.

Mr.Tiemann—When I want the Senator for my father confessor I will call on him. Until then I advise him to sweep his own door. THE SEVENTY'S MONEY.

I advise him to sweep his own door.

THE SEVENTY'S MONEY.

Mr. Madden—Does the Senator deny that the Committee of Seventy sided him in his election?

Mr. Tienan—I believe the Seventy sent \$1.500 into my district. I told them not to do it, and don't believe they will again. I got several thousand majority, and the people were fools for sending me here.

Mr. D. P. Wood spoke of the moral necessity that rested upon the party. The party had pledged itself to give New York a non-partisan charter, and he stood here to redeem that pledge.

Mr. Lewis—Where were these pledges made?

Mr. D. P. Wood—From the thousand tongues of the press from New York to Buffalo. I was surprised to hear the amendment proposed by the Senator from the Twenty-fifth (Woodin). I have voted for commissions in New York city in the past, and I am now ashamed of those votes. What I did in the past I am now asked to do tonight, and I will not do it. No caucus can hold me to such action. The placing of appointments in the hands of three men means to bind the Mayor and make him a cypher in the board.

While the Senator was speaking of the amendment and alluding to the Committee of Seventy, Mr. Madden rose and shouted:

"Did not the Committee of Seventy give as a reason for not giving the appointing power to the Mayor Last year that Oakey Hall was Mayor?"

Mr. D. P. Wood—I do not know that they did. I never had any conversation with them on this subject. Those gentlemen who come here to carry out the demands of the country press in its raid upon the people of New York city had better go home and breather the pure air of the counties from which they came, and not linger longer in the foul atmosphere that has been developed in this capital by the importation of foreign power and influence. When I see men who but a day ago were in favor of the

THE GOODRICH TRAGEDY.

WOMAN LAST NIGHT.

Mayor having this power now so changed, I begin to appreciate something of the interest that clusters about this question.

Mr. Madden—I want to speak of this question of the public press. The editors of papers are human and this charter will take away their pickings. Of course they are opposed to it. I have good authority for saying that within the last ten days that immaculate gentleman Mayor Havenever made the New York Times a corporation paper.

Mr. D. P. Wood—Will the gentleman give his authority?

Mr. Madden—I do not propose to do this. I think I can keep it a secret better than to give it to thirty-two Senators. I am afraid of Mayor Haveneyer. I don't think he knows what he should do, and I fear he is in his second childhood. I think any man is dishonest who goes back on the men who elected him, and I say that John Kelly, who with Sammy Tilden is the head of Tammany Hall, has obtained from the Mayor the only valuable appointment yet made. I don't endorse Mr. Green. Last year he had a bill introduced by my venerable friend from the Fifth (Benedict) that was

THE MOST DAMNABLE THE MOST DAMNABLE

proposition ever entered here. Who was Green?

He has driven every contract for city work out
of the hands of honest men. His insults have
prevented every decent man from accepting city
service. In 1857 he was made a Central Park
Commissioner. They were to serve without pay,
and all did except one. In 1859 he came here
and obtained the passage of a law giving him
a salary of \$10,000. I think this a large salary.

Mr. Lord—Does the Senator think this large in
view of the increase of salaries in Washington?

Mr. Madden—I stand with the Senator on this
point. I cannot express my utter disgust at the
degradation of those legalized thieves. When,
in 1861, a bill was passed giving the treasurer a
salary of \$10,000. Andrew H. Green drew his salary from 1857 without any authority of law.
Now, I don't want to hear anything more of Andrew H. Green.

drew H. Green.
Mr. D. P. Wood-Will the Senator allow me to

Now, I don't want to hear anything more of Andrew H. Green.

Mr. D. P. Wood—Will the Senator allow me to ask a question?

Mr. Madden—The Senator has been hobnobing with Green, and he thinks him a great man. I don't.

Mr. Wood—I only desired to ask a question?

Mr. Madden—Well, go on.

Mr. Wood—How long is it since Green got in here in place of the charter? I supposed we were discussing that matter.

Mr. Madden—They are all connected someway. Green is one of the men you want to retain in office. I don't. This is the man Green, who will steal under law, that you are fighting for. I preser a man who will face State prison and take his chances.

Here Mr. Madden became greatly excited. He called upon his brother Senators not to sit like blocks of wood and let the opposing Senators laugh at their divisions.

Mr. Lord cailed on the Chair several times, but Mr. Madden kept on in his eloquent way. At last, his breath becoming exhausted, he said the Senator from the Twenty-eighth (Mr. Lord) might ask his question.

Mr. Lord asked whether at the caucus last night this subject had not been settled.

Mr. Madden—That is a matter affecting the Republican party, and the Senator has nothing to do with it.

Mr. Woodin moved that the bill be progressed on account of the late hour, which was carried, and it was made a special order for to-morrow morning.

The Senator's Resignation in the Hands of the Secretary of State—The Investigating Committee Discharged.

ALBANY, March 26 .- In the Senate this morning Lieut.-Gov. Robinson announced that he had filed with the Secretary of State the resignation of Mr. Tweed as Senator from the Fourth District. Subsequently Mr. Madden moved to discharge the committee from further consideration of the subject, claiming that the resignation of Mr. Tweed took the subject out of the jurisdiction of the Senate. This was opposed by Senator Johnson, who thought that there were still questions in the resolution which ought to be investigated, alluding, as was understood, to the tainted Senators. Mr. Lord also wanted the investigation to go on, in order that his record in the Senate of 1870 might be examined, and if he had been guilty of corrupexamined, and if he had been guilty of corruption, in connection with Tweed at that time, it might be shown. This was a slap at the five Republican Senators who were in the same Senate. Mr. Madden retorted by saying that he did not believe this Senate had anything to do with whitewashing the characters of members of former Senates, but if any one wanted to investigate this Senate he was ready and would like to have Tweed called as a witness. He insisted that it was all nonsense to go any further under the resolution authorizing this investigation, as Mr. Tweed by his resignation had placed himself outside of the jurisdiction of the Senate. If any one wished to investigate charges against members of the present Senate it him introduce a resolution making specific charges, and he would vote for it.

Madden's motion to discharge the committee was adopted. Senators Tiemann and Chatfield being the only ones who voted against it. The members of the second and last attempt that will probably be made to show up the way in which the Boss carried his points in the famous

will probably be made to show up the way in which the Boss carried his points in the famous session of 1870, and nobody is "going to be

The following is a copy of the resignation of Mr. Tweed filed in the Secretary of State's office this morning: New York, March 26, 1873. To the Honorable the Presiding Officer of the Senate of the State of New York.

At all times disclaiming being a member of the Senate of the State of New York.

At all times disclaiming being a member of the Senate of the State of New York for the term commencing Jan. 1, 1872, and still insisting that I have not at any time during that term held, and do not now hold, the position or office of Senator of the Fourth Senatorial District of the State of New York, in order to relieve the honorable the Senate of the State of New York of any embarrassment it may labor under in consequence of any supposition that I am a member of that body, and can at any time hereafter, during the present Senatorial term, assert a right to be so considered.

I hereby resign and surrender all right, claim, and interest i may have, if any, to and in the office of Senator of the Fourth Senatorial District of the State of New York.

ork.
I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
William M. Tween Endorsed-Resignation of William M. Tweed, Senato Fourth District. Filed March 27, 1873.

One Senator who Didn't Purchase his Seat. SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.-The Washington telegrams reviving the charge that Senator Casserly's election, over five years ago, was tainted with bribery, and that such is the general sentiment of the people here, excite only surprise and indignation. The reports are believed to be adroitly imposed upon Eastern press correspondents by agents of some of the lobby schemes which Mr. Casserly aided in killing during last Congress. So far from the Bank of California having purchased Mr. Casserly's election, John Conness was notoriously the Senatorial candidate of the bank and the railroad the senatorial caudidate of the bank and the railroad influence.

Casseriy's election was the result of practical cooperation in the State election between the Democrats and a large number of Republicans who boiled the 
nomination of George C. Gorham for Governor, and 
who were opposed to Conness for Senator. This combination of circumstances, without any agreed coalition 
of opposing political elements, resulted in the election 
of Haight for Governor and Casserly for Senator. The 
Legislature which elected the Senator had these orlbery 
charges before them at the time, but the Senate, which 
had a majority of Republicans, none of whom voted 
for Casseriy, indefinitely postponed the consideration 
of the whole matter more than five years ago.

A Chance for Whoever Wants It. Some months ago many piles of the old Con-tinental notes, which had been purchased as stock at a few cents a pound, were exposed for sale by venders in Wall street at from five to ten cents each. The timeworn currency rapidly disappeared—no one knew worn currency rapidly disappeared—no one knew where. It subsequently came out that an enterprising apeculator had bought the greater part of the stock and carried it to Philadelphia. This speculator is turning his treasure to profitable account. Under the name of John Spring he has sent letters to many gentlemen in New York, Boston, and other cities, saying that he has had a mania for collecting the relice and mementoes of past ages, that his library of unique volumes has cost him a predigious fortune, and that the unexpected pangs of poverty compel him to part with every book, manuacript, and relic for a mere trifle. Mr. Spring next begs the person he has selected as a victim carefully to examine two Continental notes enclosed in his letter, and courteously requests him to bear in mind that the note passed as inoney during the American Revolution, Finally, he requests his victim to enclose him such an amount of money as may show his appreciation of the relic and minister to his necessities.

Michael Hackett's Insanity. Coroner Young yesterday investigated the cir-cumstances attending the death of Michael J. Hackett, who died in the hallway of 149 West Nine wenth stree who died in the hallway of 149 West Nine-Scath street last Monday night. Hackett was twenty-six years old, a native of Ireland. He was of fine eduation, and very high-spirited. Having been out of employment and without means seven months, he brouded o er his troubles, and not wishing to be a burden on his friends, resolved to commit suicide. On Monday evoning he was invited to take a glass of beer. He took the been outside of the saloon, put in Paris green, and drank it. Then he went to the house in which he was found dead.

Another Conductor's Head for the Basket. As James Bogardus, the well-known architect in tron, who lives at 220 East Fourteenth street, was about to enter horse car No. 30 of the Third avenu tine at 50 clock last evening, at Prince street and th Bowery, a tall, thin man, with black whiskers an moustache, snatched his gold watch. Mr. Bogardu cailed for the conductor to stop the car; but he refuse to do so, and the third escaped.

Imitating Government Officials. BALTIMORE, March 27.—O. B. Briscoe, the agent in this city for a Pitteburgh, Pa., whiskey manufactory, was arrested to-day charged with the embezzlement of \$5.00. He was released on \$19.000 ball.

CONGRESSIONAL INCONGRUITIES. THE ARREST OF THE MYSTERIOUS

Examination in the Office of the Brooklyn Chief of Police—Chief Campbell Confident that he has the Assussia—The Name Studi-The woman for whom the police of

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1873.

Brooklyn have been in search was arrested at five o'clock last night at 22 Orchard street, New York, by Detectives Folk and Videtto. At two o'clock in the afternoon these officers started for the city in a close coach. Meeting with the mysterious gentlemen whose appearance at police headquarters the past week has so sorely puzzled the reporters, they went on their search. Since the murder of Mr. Goodrich these officers have confined themselves in their search for this woman to the neighborhood around Church street, Bowery, and Orchard street. After visiting a number of places the detectives stepped out of the carriage at Hester and Orchard streets, ordering the coachman to drive to Grand street and await them. Shortly after they entered the house No. 22, they came from the place accom-THE WOMAN.

Politely handing her in, they gave orders to drive quickly to the Brooklyn Central Office. When told that her presence was required by the Brooklyn authorities, she caimly replied "Well," and during the trip to Brooklyn maintained a strict silence, and took notice of everything that passed.

Arriving at the office she declined the help of the detectives in alighting from the carriage, springing to the walk unaided. Glancing about she followed the detectives to Chief Campbell's office. The Chief was in, and as she seated herself he had the doors locked, and ordered that no one be allowed near the room. Those who were aware of the arrival of the important personage were warned to say nothing whatever. THE WOMAN

THE WOMAN

was attired in a dark brown dress, white linen wristlets and collar. She wore a black shawi and bonnet without a veil. On her fingers were three large rings, a small chain to which was attached a locket dependent from her neck. Her large were, in the shape of a shield with tassels.

Removing her shawl and hat she seated herself and arranged her cuffs. In height she is about five feet eight inches, slim and wiry. Her shoulders are very broad. Her complexion is dark, beneath heavy black eyebrows; her dark full eye quickly glances and notes all that passes. Her hair, which is heavy and black, she wears puffed above her forehead and gathered at the back in a net. A red ribbon encircles the chignon. The contour of her face attracts attention. The visage is long across the brow, the width is disproportionate to the rest of the face, which is narrow and comes to an almost sharp point at the chin.

THE WOMAN QUESTIONED.

Chief Campbell, after she had made herself

Chief Campbell, after she had made herself comfortable, and by her looks indicated that she was ready to hear what he might have to say, said:

was ready to hear what he might have to say, said:

"Do you know Mr. Charles Goodrich?"
"Oh, yes." she replied, "I knew Charlie well."
"Were you ever in Brooklyn with him?"
"Yes. I was at his houses in Degraw street about the 20th of last month."
"Did you ever have a disturbance in your house in New York with some men when Mr. Goodrich was there?"
"I did have a difficulty, but I took Charley away from them, and put him into another room."

To the question "Where were you on last Thursday?" she replied: "I cannot remember where I was."

where I was."
"When did you go to work on the next morn-"When did you go to work on the next morning?"
"I car not say; probably about 11 o'clock. Our usual time is 8 o'clock."
"How came you to be so late?"
"I don't know."
"On Friday night where were you?"
"I think I was in the house."
"Did you not feel a desire to see Mr. Good-rich?"

ch?" This question she answered after a long pause by saying. "I did not want to see him."

"Have you not been to Brooklyn since his death? When you saw an account of his death did you not stop work?"

"No sir, I did not. Of course I thought of him." She then, to other questions, replied that she lived in New York and worked under

lived in New York and worked under

AN ASSUMED NAME.

Chief Campbell is unwilling to have either her real or assumed name made public, and positively refused to disclose it.

This woman is married, but does not live with her husband.

"What was your object," said the Chief, "in visiting his houses?"

"He said that he owned the houses," she replied, "and I did not believe him. When I went to the houses and looked over the rooms I remarked how scantily they were furnished, and he said, 'Oh, I keep bachelor's hall."

Becoming restless, she asked how long she must stay in Brooklyn. The Chief replying that

must stay in Brooklyn. The Chief replying that he did not wish to keep her longer than was necessary, she said:
"I would like to go home, because I have not seen my mother since I left home this morning."
You don't seem," said the Chief, "willing to "You don't seem," said the Chief, "willing to ay anything except in answer to my questions." "Well, if that is so, I can't be, she said, "worse off than I am now," and twisting in the chair, she continued, "and if I've got to stay here I will stay." "You have given me

"You have given me

TWO FALSE STORIES

concerning the whereabouts of your mother's residence. Now, if you tell me where she does live I will send over to her."

After laoking intentity at the Chief she wrote a name and address on a slip of paper saying, "Will you send a man over?" On the Chief saying that he would, she continued to manifest some emotion. "Oh, but don't let him tell her that I am in Brooklyn, and give her this money." Referring again to her visit to Mr. Goodrich at his house in Degraw street, she said, "I told Charley once that I guessed he was a married man. He replied, 'No, but I very foolishly got intimate with a girl in New York. I will shake her though."

her though."

When asked again why she did not come over to Brooklyn to see her old dear friend Mr. Goodrich, she said she did not know. When forced for a reason, she replied slowly, saying:

"I did not wish to look upon him in that con-"Did you not form some theory when you read of his death in the papers?"

"I thought he was killed."
"By a man or a woman?"
"By a man or enemy who followed him to his "By a man or enemy who lohowed that to have home."

"I would like," said the chief, "that you now give me once for all the exact reason why you did not come to see your old dear friend. There must be a reason. What is it?"

For some moments she sat with her head bowed playing with her wristlets. Raising her head she looked the Chief full in the face and replied, "Well, if I can't do a good turn I don't wish to do a bad one."

replied, "Well, if I can't do a good turn I don't wish to do a bad one."

The Hon. W. W. Goodrich, a brother of the deceased gentleman, who had been informed of her arrest, arrived and inquired for the Chief. While this gentleman and the Chief were in conversation, the woman arose from her chair and paced the room. On their entering the room with Coroner Whitehill she seated herself, and folding her arms across her breast listened to what they had to say. Further than replying in monosylables to to their questions she made no explanation. She repeatedly shook her head and patted her crossed arm with her hand. She was as calm as if seated in her own home innocent and guiltless.

These gentlemen were conversing with her over an hour. When they left the room and closed the door on her, she arose quickly from the chair, and looking about hurriedly, paced up and down. Twice she halted at the window looking out on Livingstone street, and hearing a noise at the door turned toward it. Once in ner walk she stood, and placing her hand to her forehead, bowed her head and rocked to and fro, then sinking in the chair she bowed her head on the arm she had thrown over the back of the seat and sobbed.

Mr. Goodrich, on leaving the premises, hurried with a friend to his home. Chief Campbell, on bidding them good night, said to the reporter:

"Yes, I think we have the one we all have

on bluding them porter:

"Yes, I think we have the one we all have been anxious to see. She is a cool, determined woman."

ANOTHER PERSON SOUGHT.

ANOTHER PERSON SOUGHT.

She remained in headquarters last night. The jack kinfe which was found in the house was sent to Mr. Goodrich. Detectives Vidette and Dave Crouin came to New York this morning. They are in quest of one whose presence is necessary to connect the links establishing the guitt on the person who so coolly murdered Charles Goodrich.

HAVANA, March 26.—The Republicans continue organize here and in the interior of the island. A report has reached the city that three detachments A report has reached the city that three detachments of troops, composed aimost wholly of natives of the island, and which have hitherto been operating with the Spanish forces in the neighborhood of Manzanillo, have revoited and joined the insurgents, carrying off incir commanding officers with them.

The law for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico meets with the approval of the people. A few pro-slavery leads only object to it. Even the slave owners consider its provisions more favorable to their interests than they had reason to expect.

The press generally abstains as yet from comment on the passage of the bill

Spenker Blaine's Mauagement of the Credit Mobilier Basiness in the House-Trickery in the Passage of Bills. The Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt lectured

last evening before the Christopher Johnson Association in their rooms, 198 Prince street. The audience was large and enthusiastic. Mr. Roosevelt announced as the subject of his lecture "Congressional Incongruities." He said that our nation, when regarded as the champion of freedom, stood preëminent among the na-tions of the globe. But when we attempted to govern ourselves, we must see that a monarch-ical form of form of government is, in that re-spect at least, infinitely superior to our own system. The country was very large, and al-though it was divided into several States which were supposed to govern themselves, the real governing power was the Congress at Wash-ington.

Ington.

After this brief introduction the distinguished Congressman entered upon the discussion of his subject. He said that the difficulties attending Congressman entered upon the discussion of his subject. He said that the difficulties attending Congressional legislation were very great. The rules of the House of Representatives were so formed as to prevent rather than encourage legislation. He illustrated the manner in which bills are passed, tracing them from their introduction until their final passage or rejection. His description of the manner in which they are read three times as required by parliamentary rules elicited much applause. He said that one of the chief obstacles to proper legislation was the fact that so few opportunities were given the members to discuss the bills before the House. One of the causes of this was the rule authorizing the use of the previous question, thereby cutting off debate. Another reason was the power of the Speaker whenever he is adressed by several members simultaneously to give the floor to any one of them whom he may choose. The Speaker of the last term had gone so far as to compel members who might wish to speak to send him their names and to indicate on which side of any pending bill they stood. This power, with the power of appointing all the standing committees, and the committees of conference, gave him the control of congressional legislation. In fact the Speaker was Congress. As an instance of the workings of this rule, Mr. Roosevelt cited the action of the House on the Credit Mobilier report. The committee who investigated that subject was made up of Democrats of very good nature and Republicans of very great ingenuity. They made à fepôrit vecommending the sympton of the femocrats of very good nature and Republicans of very great ingenuity. They made à fepôrit vecommending the great page designed and segment of the service of ngton.
After this brief introduction the distinguished

Credit Mobilier report. The committee who investigated that subject was made up of Democrats of very good nature and Republicans of very great ingenuity. They made a report recommending the expulsion of two of the gentlemen implicated, and said really nothing about the other five who were equally guilty.

People generally thought that that report was fairly considered, and that every member who wished to discuss it was heard. But it was never discussed. The committee who made the report were first entitled to the floor. They all spoke in favor of it. The Speaker then gave an opportunity to an equal number who were opposed to the report to speak; but he recognized only those who were opposed to expelling any of the guilty persons. Those who wished to censure or expel all of them could not be heard. The lecturer himself requested permission to speak; but on his telling Speaker Blaine that he should speak in favor of the adoption of severe measures against all the implicated members, he was told that he could not be heard.

The lecturer detailed the operations of the Conference Committees. He said that when the Senate refused to concur in a bill sent to them from the House—which they usually did if the bills appropriated money, almost always adding large amounts to them [laughter]—a conference committee was appointed by both Houses. Those committees had the power to fix the bill as they chose. When they reported no discussion was allowed, and the bill was passed.

This was the case with the bill of the last Congress increasing the members salaries. The House voted to increase them \$1,600. The Senate disagreed. When the bill came from the Conference Committee it was found that that amount had been increased to \$2,500. The bill passed in that shape.

He had after much difficulty in obtaining the floor convinced most of the members of the House that the Board of Public Works in the District of Columbia had perpetrated great frauds upon the people of Washington. Not a dollar would have been appropriated by Congress fo

IN JAIL AT LAST. Two Sawdust Swindlers to Test the Quality

of Warden Tracy's Board. Charles Moore and Frank Morton, imthe misdemeanor of distributing swindling circulars proposing to send counterfeit money by express to persons credulous and rascally enough to order such goods, were tried yesterenough to order such goods, were tried yester-day in the General Sessions. Hayes "jumped his bail," and Moore and Morton were left to face the music. On the lith instant Detectives Irving, O'Rourke, and Conners made a raid upon the third floor front of 565 Broadway, which they had a reason to suspect was the headquarters of a sawdust swindle. They found Morton posted as an ouside sentinel, and demanded, in the name of the law, admittance to the estab-lishment of Reid, Delafield & Co. Morton re-fraed to admit them, and was taken into custothe name of the law, admittance to the establishment of Reid, Delafield & Co. Morton refused to admit them, and was taken into custody. The officers pounded at the door of Reid, Delafield & Co.'s office, elleiting no response. They threatened to break the door in. Still no response. In some doubt as to the legality of their proceedings, the officers delayed extreme measures for half an hour, persisting, however, in a demand for admission. At length Hayes opened the door, and disclosed to the officers some elegant stationery, including several large packages of sawdust. Moore and Hayes were the only inmates, and were promptly placed in limbo with their filend Morton. A large stack of lithographed circulars was found. It was the old story of illusive offers to sell counterfeit money. There was abundant proof of the kind of business transacted by Reid, Delafield & Co. But the men arrested insisted that they were nothing but clerks, employed as copyists by one Maugier, and that they had no knowledge of the nature of the business of their employer. Moore and Morton made the same defence in court. It did not avail. The jury found them guilty without a minute's deliberation, and Recorder Hackett sentenced them to one year each in the county prison and to pay a fine of \$1,000 each, and to stand committed until the fine is paid, this being the maximum penalty of the law.

Parisonment.

Parisonment.

Prisonment.

PARIS, March 27.—Judgment has been rendered in the Memphis and El Faso Railroad case. The defendants are pronounced guilty of swindling and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Gen. Fremont is condemned in continuacium to five years' confinement. Other defendants who were present were arrested to-day as they were leaving the court.

A Tragical Family Quarrel in Aunsville. On Wednesday afternoon Charles S. Brown of Annsville, Westchester county, quarrelled with his wife about a setting hen. He attempted to cut his wife's throat with a bread knife. A struggle for possession of the knife followed. Mrs. Brown was victorious. Having been disarmed, Brown started out, saying, "It can't kill you !I'l kill myself. One of us must die." He went to the stable, tied a haiter around his neck, connected it with a beam, mounted a dry goods box and sprang off, breaking his neck. Five minutes after his disappearance Mrs. Brown went to look for her husband and found him hanging, dead.

The Weather To-Day. WASHINGTON, March 27,-The Signal Office pre washington, March 27.—The Signal Office pre-dicts a second storm centre will develop on the middle Atlantic coast, with northeast winds, but southeast winds and rising temperature will very generally pre-vail in the Middle States. For New England faling barometer by Friday afternoon, with southwesterly winds and rising temperature.

In Justice Delmar's Court, Brooklyn, yester-day, John Friend tried to pass a bottle of whiskey to a prisoner. An officer saw him, and the Justice sent him to Raymond street jail for ten days. TLASHES FROM THE OCEAN CABLE.

One Court that Respects Itself.

The Countess Guiccioli is dead. Powell's expedition left England last night for its destination.

Gen. Cabrera has been appointed to the su-The French Assembly yesterday rejected a motion made by the Left for the abolition of the state M. Amédée Simon Dominique Thierry, the eminent French bistorian, is dead. He was in his sixty sixth year.

The steamship Great Western, from Bristol, Eng., for New York, went ashore at Blackmore, yesterday, in a heavy fog.

The Madrid Imparcial announces that Don Carlos has abdicated his claims to the Spanish throne in favor of his son, under the regency of Don Alphonso. The Lower House of the Austian Reichsrath has passed the Direct Elections bill to its second and third readings by eighteen votes in excess of the required two-thirds majority.

RAILWAY MAGNATES MEETING. Over \$100,000,000 Sleeping Under the Rec

of the Fifth Avenue Hotel-Excitement in the Corridors Last Evening. The Fifth Avenue Hotel was crowded to its utmost capacity last night, the last room being assigned to a guest at 11:30 P. M. Those who appliedlater were forced to seek quarters elsewhere. Early in the morning the corridors were alive with millionaires and railroad mag-nates, who were gathered in groups as though in earnest consultation; while at respectul dis-

tances stood other groups, mainly small-fry brokers of Wall street, who gazed at the finan-

cial whales with admiration and reverential awe.

Nobody seemed to know what the gathering together of these representatives of one hundred millions of hard cash portended; but most of them were confident that the next move in railroads would be the most stupendous on record. railroads would be the most superdoss or record.

It was rumored in the early evening that President Grantwas momentarily expected, but an inquiry at the desk of the hotel elicited the information that he would not arrive until to-day. Had he come last night some admirer would have had to vacate his room in his favor.

Had he come last night some admirer would have had to vacate his room in his favor.

A FEW SOLID MEN.

Among the guests of the hotel were Oakes Ames, of Credit Mobilier fame, Oliver Ames, his brother, the shovel man, who was at one time President of the Union Pacific Raiiroad, Sydney Dillon, who has the whole contract for building Commodore Vanderbilt's double track, Edward Atkins, the Boaton millionaire (who is also said to be largely interested in the Pacific roads), C. G. Bushnell, former Vice-President of the Union Pacific Raiiroad, Congressman Barnum of Connecticut, ex-Congressman Isaac T. Hatch of Buffalo, Maj.-Gen. A. E. Burnside of Rhode Island, ex-Gov. Wells of Virginia, Gen. Stager of Chicago (Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company), John Duff, and a score of others of almost equal prominence.

Oakes and Oliver Ames were the centres of separate groups, the former being as cool and unconcerned as he was in the halls of Congress on that day when the great Poland report was read. Gen. John C. Fremont arrived late last evening, but it is said that his presence in the city has no connection with this conference, whether the same be in regard to railroad or political matters.

Many persons asserted last night that the assemblage of the railroad princes and millionaires was for political purposes, and that President Grant was to consult with them upon his arrival. King Tom Scott was not at the hotel, but is said to be at his rooms adjoining the Brevoort House.

SECESSION IN SPAIN. The Inhabitants of the Caparies Proposing

to Declare their Independence—Insubordi-nation in the Army of Catalonia. MADRID, March 27 .- It is rumored that a cession movement is on foot in the Canaries, the leaders of which propose to declare the

islands independent of Spain, and to ask for a British protectorate. Gen. Hidalgo has been appointed Captain-General of the Canaries. Insubordination is spreading in the army of Catasubordination is spreading in the army of Catalonia. Many of the officers have been threatened with death and obliged to fly. The Carlists are masters of Upper Catalonia.

The Ministerial crisis has terminated. No changes in the Cabinet have yet been announced, but a decree will be issued to-morrow or Saturday ordering elections for the Constituent Cortes. The Conservatives, it is said, will abstain from voting.

Paris, March 27.—President Thiers has ordered that Sefior Elio, director of the Carlist Committee at Bayonne, be "interned," and that the Prefect of the Lower Pyrenees arrest Don Carlos wherever found.

THE AGED WOODCHOPPER FREE. The War Between the Methodists and Spirit-

ualists of Vineland, N. J.
On Tuesday Mr. John Gage, a very
wealthy and influential citizen of Vineland, N. J., was tried before Justice Loughran for chopping wood on Sunday, the 9th inst. THE SUN of the 21st inst. contained a full account of the troubles between Mr. Gage and the com-plainant, the Rev. Francis Chubbuck. Mr. Gage is a Spiritualist, and the reverend complainant a Methodist. For some time the Spiritualists and Methodists there have been at swords' points, and when the Rev. Mr. Chubback found Mr. Gage chopping wood early on that eventful Sunday morning, he determined to have him

taught a lesson which other Spiritualists might do well to heed. The reverend gentleman was shocked by the spectacle, and felt that it was entirely unnecessary for Mr. Gage to be thus employed on the day of rest.

Mr. Gage said that he chopped wood for exer-cise, and meant no disrespect for the sacred day. He was arrested, however, and required to give hail. The relations

day. He was arrested, however, and required to give bail. The whole town was in commotion and the war between the Spiritualists and the Methodists waxed hotter. On Tuesday the reverend complainant described at length before Justice Loughran and a large assemblage of villagers the wood-chopping scene.

The defendant testified that he chopped the wood for exercise, at the suggestion of his physician.

Squire Newcomb said that to break the Sabbath is to break the peace.

Counsel on both sides delivered eloquent addresses, and after a brief charge the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. Then Mr. Gage was congratulated by the Spiritualists, and the Rev. Mr. Chubbuck returned to his flock. There is an ominous stillness in the town.

Another Prisoner with a Wholesome Dread of the Tombs.

Yesterday morning Thomas Sampson, Stock Exchange detective, took from the Police Central Office Daniel D. Wright, alias "Phil" Stanley, to the office of the District Attorney, to see whether he was office of the District Attorney, to see whether he was able to give ball to snawer the charge of forging and uttering Fort Wayne, Toledo and Wabish certificates, and swindling the Continental Bank to the extent of \$20,000, and John D. Murray \$1,500. The prisoner was unable to furnish the ball required (\$35,000, and was accordingly locked up in the Tombs. Mr. Sampson has seized a large amount of private correspondence from Stanley, which it is thought may lead to his conviction and the arrest of the persons implicated. Sampson holds a United States warrant to rearrest Stanley, should he be discharged on the present accusation, for uttering faise currency.

The prisoner, as he was riding down town in a Bleecker street car, said that he would sooner remain at head-quarters, as he believed living in the Tombs would xill him.

Dominican Fathers are holding a great mission in St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn. It is attended by over ten thousand persons. The edifice was so full yesterday, that several ladies were carried out fainting. The interest in the mission is so great that hundreds as-semble before dawn in front of the church, and patient-ly await the opening of the doors, preparatory to at-tending the early masses.

The Summer Resolutions Settled. BOSTON, March 27.—The Massachuse its Senate to-day rejected all amendments, and accepted by a vote of 27 to 4 the adverse report of the committee on the petition of John G. Whittier and others for annulling or rescinding the Summer resolutions, passed last session. The House has aiready done the same thing, so that the matter is finally settled.

Sale of the Steamship Vanderbilt. SAN FRANCISCO, March 27,—The United States teamship Vanderbilt was sold at auction to-day, at the Mare Island Navy Yard, to George Howes & Co. of this city, for \$42,000 in currency.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. J. A. Henry was not elected Tax Receiver of Morrisania. Mr. Charles Fritz was chosen. Mr. Rosco Sherman of Saw Mill river was killed yesterday by a large rock rolling on his back. NEW JERSEY.

Bernard Conan, a laborer, was killed by the noon train on the Penasylvania Railroad at South Elizabeth yesterday.

William Jansen, second officer of the steamer Rhein, has been committed to the liudson county jail on charge of sauugaling.

The members of Industry Council, O. U. A. M., of Jersey City, celebrated their second saniversary last evening in Cooper's Hail. The programme, an excellent one, was enjoyed by ail.

The Rapublicans of Hobokan have now instead

The Republicans of Hoboken have nominated S. B. Cole for Mayor: John Kamena, Treasurer; J. R. McCulloch, City Clerk; J., McElhargy, Assessor; — styasmi, Water Commissioner. SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

The bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the Centennial Exhibition has passed both houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and the Governor has sigued it.

The Hon. Peter Vredenburgh, one of the best known lawyers of New Jersey, and for years a Justice of the Supreme Court, died in st. Augustine, Fla., yesterday.

PRICE TWO CENTS. LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS.

DASHES HERE AND THERE BY THE SUN'S REPORTERS.

A Little Irish Boy's Story Told in the Ful-ton Street Prayer Meeting-A Soldier Who Prayed Fifty-six Times a Day.

Prayers were requested yesterday "for a her from God." Also for "a woman, that God would soften and en-

Also for "a woman, that God would soften and enlarge her heart."

For "a young man who has been led off by influences, and has left the one he loved most."

A European brother told the following anecdote: A missionary was inspecting a ragged rehool in Dublin. He saked a class of bors, "What's holiness?" The culck wit of an Irish lad answered, "Plaze, your riversince, it's to be classe inside."

The man who, several days ago, hoped that we should "at the last have nothing to do but clap our glad wings and fly away, to bask in the sunheams of everlasting joy," related yesterday the following remarkable experience: He had been, like Foster, condemned to death; as he afterward explained, he was about to be marched out into battle and expected to be killed. He prayed for courage and strength came. He obtained a change of heart in 1863. He learned the Lord's Frayer, and prayed fifty or sixty times a day. But he found the wast of having another prayer. One day, when on his knees alone, he felt that there was some one there. There was a spirit behind him. And when he was through praying the spiritual friend stood before him, and gave him a paper on which was a well-framed prayer, which he resd alone, and said he intended to have it taught to all the living dead ones in the Tombs and to all the convicts on Blackwell's Island.

ed to have it taught to all the living dead ones in the Tombs and to all the convicts on Blackwell's Island.

The Interesting Suit of a Pair of Old Sports About a Dead Horse.

Yesterday a curious horse case was disposed of in the Fourth District Civil Court by Justice Antony Hartman. The litigants were Dave Meyers, a noted sport of Westehester county, and old Steve Brooks, a veteran expert of East Tenth street, who generally sleeps with his weather eye open. They are acquaintances of long standing, and until lately were intimate friends, priding themselves especially on their knowledge of horsefiesh. The New Yorker, however, is more of a turfman, while his Westehester chum directs his whole attention to the rearing and training of trotters and roadsters. During the Christmas holiday, Dave, on a one morning, ordered his fastest team to be hitched to his wagon and drove into town to have a social chat and gnass with his city triog. Brooks, everjoyed at anonyment of the control of the second him, took him into a such bridge lagrant shear saloon. Over their lager, Brooks asked Meyers with the safely matched against some of the best trotters on the Boulevard. The two went to the stable and saw a pretty bit of horsefiesh, for which Meyers drew his check for \$150. A few days afterward, in his new country home, the animal was seized with such a vielent cough and running from the nostries as readered him utterly unfit for use. Meyers, sure that the horse must have been diseased when he bought him, insisted that Brooks should take back the gelding and restore his money, but the latter declined. Hence this lawsuit. Judgment was rendered against the plaintiff, whose purchase meantime died.

A Widow Cut Off by a Will which was Sup-

A Widew Cut Off by a Will which was Supposed to have been Destroyed.

In admitting George Staudt's will to probate yesterday, Surrogate Hutchings laid down an important rule. In the lifetime of Staudt's second wife he bequesthed her all his property. His second wife died and he married a third. The third Mrs. Staudt persuaded him to destroy his old will, whereupon he took it from his desk and threw it into a wast paper basket, the contents of which he thought would be burned. Lawrence Scudder, a member of the family, entered the room soon afterward, and seeing the old will crumpled in the basket, put it into his pocket. He took it home and read it, as he said, to see how wills were drawn, the mautel. Mr. Staudt died, and in rummaging the house the will mentioned was the only one found, under which the representatives of the second Mrs. Staudt claim, and which the surviving Mrs. Staudt contested. The Setting of the second state of the second state of the second will, nothing described the second state of the second will, nothing the present Mrs. Staudt gets nothing, and all of her husband's property goes to the heirs of the second Mrs. Staudt.

The Peol in Chicage, Rock Island and Pacific Railread Steck.

William W. Earl and T. W. Saltonstall sued George S. Scott, William E. Strong, George Wood, George E. Sturges (of the firm of Scott, Sturges & Co.), Frank Work, John F. Tracy, Cornelius K. Garrison, and Thomas S. Woodward to recover \$300,000 lost by them through the failure of the defendants to take stock said to have been bought for them. The defendants say that in May, 1871, a pool was formed in Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad stock, with Scott & Woodward as managers and the plaintiffs as brokers. In June, 1871, the pool closed, the brokers having on hand 41,00 shares at from 125,4 to 130. Scott & Woodward refused to take the stock, and a break in the market involved a loss of \$300,000 to the plaintiffs, for which they sue. A motion was made on their behalf yesterday for the production of the original pool agreement and the accounts of the pool, Judge Fancher denied the motion on the ground that a discovery could not be granted merely as to certain persons, and that the materiality of the other information sought toward the drawing of the plaintiff's complaint was not sufficiently expressed in the andaysit. The Pool in Chicage, Rock Island and Pacific

House Carpenters and Joiners, and the Society of Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, met last evening in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Fourth avenue the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, to consider the question at issue between the employers and the journeymen. Mr. John R. Voornis, Chairman of the employers' committee, was not in favor of the eight hour movement, but was anxious that the men should be paid by the hour, so that they might work eight hour, or if they desired, ten or even twelve hours. The employing earpenter's committee are divided, three are in favor of the eight hour system while the others are in favor of working and paying by the hour. Addresses were delivered by John Noian, Michael Pardee, William Brown, and Michael Moss. No conclusion was reached.

A Young Man's Suicide.

Yesterday morning Mr. Charles M. Parsons was found dead in his room in Mrs. Carpenter's boarding found dead in his room in Mrs. Carpenter's boarding house, 62 South Second street. Williamsburgh. Two months ago he hired the room, saying that he was a reputer for the New York Witness. He was regular in his habits, but very reserved. Last Sunday he complained of a severe cold. On Tuesday, at his request, Mrs. Carpenter bought him some landanum. On Wednesday morning he told Mrs. Carpenter that he had drunk all the laudanum, but that further than making him drowsy it had done him no good. He was out for an hour or two on Wednesday. Testernay Mrs. Smith, a friend of Mr. Parsons, called, and with Mrs. Carpenter she went to his room. On opening the door they found him dead. The bottle purchased by Mrs. Carpenter, and another twice the size, labelled laudanum, were empty on the table.

BROOKLYN.

Last night Maj.-Gen. Hancock presided at the nevice and dress parade of the For in their armory, in Williamsburgh. The Supervisor at Large has appointed Supervisors Martense, Frost, and Carroll a committee to investigate the charges of malfeasance in office against District Attorney Britton made by the Reform Com-

Over six hundred applications for patents have been received at the Patent Office this week, and over three hundred patents have been issued. The general receipts thus far for March exceed those for any pre-vious complete mouth slace the organization of the Patent Office. In response to an inquiry from Collector Balley as to whether he should select the real estate of the New York Central Railroad Company, the Internal Revenue Commissioner responds that it will be necessary under the law to exhaut all the personal property of the company before a selecter is made upon the real estate.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Col. T. B. Thorpe is to be United States Weigher.

Mr. A. T. Stewart has been confined to his house for the past five days by severe illness.

The architect of the new Staats-Zeitung building is the Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer, its proprietor. It is a noble edine, though the roof is too much ornamental.

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P. T. Barnum's great travelling world's fair, menagerle and hippodrome will parade the streets today in gorgeous procession, over a route announced is another column.

Herman Schneider, aged 32, peddler, was found dead yesterday morning in the yard of 175 Attorney street. He fell on the slipperp payement night before last, and is thought to have been fatally injured then.

then.

Last evening Officer Tierney of the Eldridge street police station found Courad Tunmiler, a German, aged 45, sick in John Schroeder's grocery, at H Eldridge street, and took him to the station, where he

died.

Frederick Helmkem, a German, forty years of age, living at it Beach street, fell dead at 5 o'clook yearerdsy afterneon at Bowery and Canal street. He was waiting for a Third avenue car to go to Bellevue Hospital. The body was sent to the Morgue. Yesterday the Aldermen called upon the Complete to explain why the Commissioners of the Studing Fund had relet to the New Haven and Hariem Companies, at a pairry \$15,000 a year, the structure bounded by Centre, kim, Frankin, and White streets. Special Agent George S. Bangs, of the Post Office Department in Washington, visited this city resteriaty to ascertain whether the dispute with the rail-tread companies about running postal cars can be settled without leaving the mails to be transmitted in the ord-fashioused way.

The Hon. James Dixon, United States Senator from Connecticut from iss's to isse, died at his residence in Hariford yesterday aftereoon, sized 50 years. He had been in feeble health for many months.

Judges Sawyer and Hoffman of San Francisco admitted R. D. Bogart to bail in \$10,000 yesterday aftereons. He alluded to the deficitive july system, and said that nothing was more noon. The case was postponed until next Tuesday on a motion by the District Attorney and the consent of Mr.

Bogart's counsel.